

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
EASTERN DIVISION**

TERRY LOUIS WILLIAMS, JR.

PETITIONER

V.

NO. 1:09CV108-M-D

ANDREW K. HOOD, et al.

RESPONDENTS

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This cause comes before the court on the petition of Terry Williams, Jr. for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. After due consideration, the court finds that the Respondents' motion to dismiss shall be granted and the petition dismissed with prejudice.

A. Factual and Procedural Background

On June 25, 2003, Williams was found guilty of rape by a jury of his peers in the Monroe County Circuit Court. Williams was sentenced to twenty years in the custody of the Mississippi Department of Corrections. Williams appealed his conviction and sentence. The Mississippi Court of Appeals affirmed the verdict and sentence. *See Williams v. State*, 928 So.2d 867 (Miss. App. 2006). Aggrieved by that decision, Williams filed a motion for rehearing which was denied. Williams then petitioned the State Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was also denied on May 11, 2006. Finally, on September 10, 2008, Williams filed a motion for post-conviction relief in the State Supreme Court which was denied on September 30, 2008.

B. Discussion

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) (hereinafter, the AEDPA), which was signed into law on April 24, 1996, amended habeas corpus procedure in several different ways. Before the AEDPA there was no specific statute of limitations provision. The AEDPA provided such a limitation:

(d)(1) 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

(2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1).

The statute of limitations for bringing a federal habeas petition challenging a state conviction begins to run on “the date on which the [state] judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review.” *Id.* at § 2244(d)(1)(A). When a habeas petitioner has pursued relief on direct appeal through his state’s highest court, his conviction becomes final 90 days after the highest court’s judgment is entered, upon the expiration of time for filing an application for writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme Court. *Bulter v. Caine*, 533 F.3d 314, 317 (5th Cir. 2008).

The Mississippi State Supreme Court denied Williams’ petition for certiorari on May 11, 2006. Williams then had 90 days after the entry of that judgment to petition the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. *See* U.S. Sup. Ct. R. 13.1. Since he did not seek a writ of certiorari, Williams’ conviction became final on August 9, 2006, the date on which seeking review by the United States Supreme Court expired.

Williams, therefore, had one-year or until August 9, 2007, to seek federal review of his conviction and sentence or to “properly file” an application for post-conviction relief in the state

court to toll the limitations period. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Williams did file a petition for post-conviction relief in the State Supreme Court on September 10, 2008. A properly filed application for post-conviction relief will toll the AEDPA's one-year statute of limitation. *Id.*; *Starns v. Andrews*, 524 F.3d 612, 616 (5th Cir. 2008). Williams' state post-conviction petition, however, did not toll the limitations period because it was filed on September 10, 2008, after the expiration of the AEDPA's limitations period.

To be timely, Williams' federal habeas petition must have been filed by August 9, 2007. Williams, however, did not file this petition until March 17, 2009, when he presumably delivered it to prison officials for mailing. *Spotville v. Cain*, 149 F.3d 374, 376-78 (5th Cir. 1998) (mailbox rule is applicable to pro se prisoners). His petition was, thus, filed 586 days beyond the expiration of the one-year limitations period.

The petition is untimely unless the Petitioner can demonstrate that the one-year limitations period should be tolled under § 2244(d)(1)(B)-(D). A petitioner must cite "rare and exceptional" circumstances to warrant equitable tolling, or that he was actively misled or prevented in some extraordinary way from asserting his rights. *Ott v. Johnson*, 192 F.3d 510, 513- 514 (5th Cir. 1999). To overcome the untimeliness of his petition, Williams claims that was unable to timely file his petition because the prison law library is inadequate. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that "an inadequate law library does not constitute a 'rare and exceptional' circumstance warranting equitable tolling." *Scott v. Johnson*, 227 F.3d 260, 263 n.3 (5th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). It has also been routinely held that "ignorance of the law alone is not sufficient to warrant equitable tolling." *Rose v. Dole*, 945 F.2d 1331, 1335 (6th Cir.1991); *see also Felder v. Johnson*, 204 F.3d 168, 172-73 (5th Cir. 2000).

Accordingly, Williams has not alleged the existence of any "rare and exceptional" circumstances that would permit the court to consider his petition. The doctrine of equitable tolling will not be used to breath life into his untimely habeas claims. Consequently, the petition must be dismissed with prejudice

A final judgment in accordance with this opinion will be entered.

THIS the 15th day of September, 2009.

/s/ MICHAEL P. MILLS
CHIEF JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI